CCA Pressure-Treated Wood with water repellent

MSDS

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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SECTION I — PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA) Pressure-Treated Wood with water repellent
SYNONYM: CCA-treated wood with wax emulsion
PRODUCT USE: Treated wood
CHEMICAL FAMILY: NA
CAS NUMBER: None
PROPER SHIPPING NAME: NA
DOT HAZARD CLASS: NA

SECTION II — HEALTH/SAFETY ALERT

HANDLING MAY CAUSE SPLINTERS
AIRBORNE WOOD DUST MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY, EYE AND SKIN IRRITATION

WARNING: Some forms of components of the liquid preservative used to manufacture this product (arsenic and chromium) have caused lung, skin and possibly other cancers in humans occupationally or environmentally overexposed. SUCH EXPOSURES HAVE NOT OCCURRED WITH TREATED WOOD USE.

SECTION III — HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

EYE: Treated or untreated wood dust may cause mechanical irritation.
SKIN: Prolonged and/or repeated direct contact with treated or untreated wood dust may cause mild, transient irritation. See Section XII — COMMENTS.
INHALATION: Finely divided treated or untreated wood dust may cause nose, throat or lung irritation and other respiratory effects. Breathing excessive amounts of wood dust (primarily hardwood) has been associated with nasal cancer in some industries. Burning treated wood can release toxic metals into ash and possibly smoke. See Section XII — COMMENTS.
INGESTION: Not anticipated to be a health problem. A single ingestion by a small child of a large amount (approximately 2.5 oz. 6 cubic inches) of treated wood dust may require immediate medical attention. See Section IV — NOTE TO PHYSICIAN and Section XII — COMMENTS.

SECTION IV — EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYE CONTACT: Gently flush any particles from the eye with large amounts of cold water for at least 15 minutes. DO NOT RUB THE EYES.
SKIN CONTACT: Rinse skin free of material with water to avoid abrasion of skin. DO NOT RUB until skin is free of material then wash thoroughly with soap and water.
INHALATION: Remove from wood dust exposure. If breathing has stopped or is difficult, administer artificial respiration or oxygen as indicated. Seek medical aid.
INGESTION: Give 1-2 glasses of milk or water to victim if conscious and alert. Induce vomiting OR give 1-2 oz. (30-60 g) activated charcoal in water to victim if conscious and alert. See Section XII — COMMENTS.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: If one ounce of treated wood dust per 10 lbs. of body weight is ingested, acute arsenic intoxication is a possibility.

SECTION V — HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS AND RECOMMENDED EXPOSURE LIMITS

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	CAS NUMBER	PERCENT	EXPOSURE LIMIT		(mg/m^3)
Chromium (III)	**7440-47-3**	**<2****	**OSHA-PEL**	**(as Cr)**	**1.0**
			ACGIH-TLV	**(as Cr)**	**0.5**
Arsenic (V)	**7440-38-2**	**<2****	**OSHA-PEL**	**(as As)**	**0.01**
			ACGIH-TLV	**(as As)**	**0.01**
Copper	**7440-50-8**	**<2****	**OSHA-PEL**	**(dusts/mists)**	**1.0**
			ACGIH-TLV	**(dusts/mists)**	**1.0**
Wood dust*	**None**		**OSHA-PEL**	**(total dust)**	**15.0**
(regulated as a particulate)			**(respirable fraction)**		**5.0**
			ACGIH-TLV	**(softwood)**	**5.0**
			ACGIH-STEL	**(softwood)**	**10.0**
Paraffin wax	**8002-74-2**	**<1**	**ACGIH-TLV**	**(fume)**	**2.0**

OSHA — Occupational Safety and Health Administration
ACGIH — American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
PEL — Permissible Exposure Limit
TLV — Threshold Limit Value
STEL — Short-Term Exposure Limit (15 minute exposure standard)
SARA Title III Section 313 Chemicals: Arsenic, Chromium and Copper
* A state-run OSHA program may have more stringent limits for wood dust. Please contact the state representative for further details.
** Based on wood retention of 0.6 pounds CCA per cubic foot of wood. Actual retention percentage may vary slightly due to differences in wood stock and treatment retention levels.

SECTION VI- PERSONAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

EYE PROTECTION: Wear safety glasses with side shields or safety goggles when sawing or cutting.
SKIN PROTECTION: When handling wood, wear leather or fabric gloves. Wear normal work clothing and safety footwear.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: Not required under normal use conditions. When sawing or cutting treated or untreated wood, wear a MSHA/NIOSH approved dust mask.
VENTILATION: Saw or machine wood in open (outdoor) or well ventilated areas. Provide sufficient ventilation to maintain inhalation exposures below OSHA PEL for particulates.
HEARING PROTECTION: Wear ear plugs or ear muffs when power sawing and/or cutting wood.

SECTION VII — PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT: NA
MELTING POINT: NA
VAPOR PRESSURE: NA
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR=1): NA
SOLUBILITY (WATER): Insoluble
VOC: NA

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: NA
% VOLATILE BY VOL: NA
EVAPORATION RATE (ETHER=1): NA
VISCOSITY: NA
pH: NA
APPEARANCE/ODOR: Light green colored wood

SECTION VIII — REACTIVITY DATA

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY: Stable under normal conditions.
INCOMPATIBILITY: Strong acids, open flame and oxidizers.
HAZARDOUS REACTIONS/DECOMPOSITION/COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Contact with strong acid may release metals. Combustion products may include smoke, oxides of carbon, nitrogen, chrome, copper and arsenic. The metals may remain in the ash if the wood is burned.
CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: None known.

SECTION IX — FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD INFORMATION

FLASH POINT & METHOD: NA **FLAMMABLE LIMITS (% BY VOLUME/AIR):**
AUTOIGNITION TEMP: NA **LOWER:** NA **UPPER:** NA
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use water, dry chemical, or other common extinguishing media.
FIRE-FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Fire from a separate fuel source may be intense enough to cause thermal decomposition releasing harmful gases including oxides of carbon and nitrogen. Wear complete fire service protective equipment, including full-face MSHA/NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus.
FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD: High airborne levels of wood dust may burn rapidly in the air when exposed to an ignition source.
MSHA — Mine Safety and Health Administration
NIOSH — National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

SECTION X — SPILL, LEAK AND DISPOSAL INFORMATION

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES (PRODUCT): NA
WASTE DISPOSAL: Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Treated wood may be disposed of by regular disposal. This product is not defined as a US EPA hazardous waste.

SECTION XI — STORAGE AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

STORAGE: When storing wood, the material should be kept off the ground. Protect from physical damage. Maintain good housekeeping.
CAUTION: Whenever possible, sawing or machining treated or untreated wood should be performed outdoors to avoid accumulations of airborne wood dust.

Individuals with a pre-existing disease or a history of ailments involving the skin, kidney, liver, respiratory tract, eyes or nervous system are at a greater than normal risk of developing adverse effects from woodworking operations with this product.

UNTREATED WOOD DUST OR SAWDUST: The principal health effects reported from occupational exposure to sawdust or wood dust generated from untreated wood are dermatitis, rhinitis, conjunctivitis, reduced or suppressed mucociliary clearance rates, chronic obstructive lung changes, and nasal sinus cancer. Skin and respiratory sensitization have been reported from exposure to hardwood dust. Epidemiological studies have been reported on carcinogenic risks of employment in the furniture-making industry, the carpentry industry, and the lumber and sawmill industry.The International Agency on Research of Carcinogens (IARC) has reviewed these studies and reports that there is sufficient evidence that nasal carcinomas have been caused by employment in the furniture-making industry where the excess risk is associated with exposure to untreated wood dust or sawdust from hardwood species. IARC concluded that epidemiological data are not sufficient to make a definite assessment of the carcinogenic risk of employment as a carpenter or worker in a lumbermill or sawmill.

CCA TREATED WOOD: Sawdust from CCA treated wood has been shown not to cause chromosome changes in mice fed sawdust or birth defects in mice or rabbits receiving sawdust in their feed or applied to their skin. Recreational exposure to children using CCA treated wood playground equipment has been evaluated. The results of this study indicated that the amount of arsenic transferred from the wood surface to the child is within the normal variation of total arsenic exposure to children and that the maximum risks of skin cancer associated with the exposure approximates the skin cancer risk from the sunlight experienced during play periods.

Leaf, stem and fruit of grape plants grown adjacent to CCA treated wood poles did not take up preservative components from the poles above background levels (limit of detection 0.2 and 0.05 ppm for chrome and arsenic, respectively).

This product must not come in contact with food or feed.

No known ingredients which occur at greater than 0.1%, other than those listed above, are listed as carcinogens in the IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Humans, the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Annual Report on Carcinogens or OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1001-1047 subpart Z Toxic and Hazardous Substances (Specifically Regulated Substances).

Do not use until Consumer Information Sheet is read and understood. Wash exposed areas promptly and thoroughly after skin contact from working with this product and before eating, drinking, using tobacco products or rest rooms.

Do not wear contact lenses without proper eye protection when sawing or cutting treated or untreated wood.

CCA PRESERVATIVE: The effects of industrial exposure to the chrome-copper-arsenic preservative used to treat CCA wood has been evaluated in three independent epidemiology studies. In each case the authors concluded that workers exposed on a daily basis to the preservatives were at no increased risk of death or disease as a result of their exposure.

Ingestion of components (arsenic and chromium) of the liquid preservative has caused toxicity to pregnant laboratory animals and their fetuses. Reproductive performance in laboratory animals was not affected by feeding diets containing arsenic.

IARC, the NTP and OSHA do not consistently distinguish among arsenic or chrome species but list inorganic arsenic and chromium and certain chromium compounds as human carcinogens. Cancers in humans have followed from long term: 1) consumption of Fowler's Solution, a medicinal trivalent arsenical; 2) inhalations and skin contact with inorganic trivalent arsenical sheep-dust; 3) the combined inhalation of arsenic trioxide (trivalent arsenical) sulfur dioxide, and other particulates from ore smelting in arsenic trioxide production; 4) occupational exposure to nonwater-soluble hexavalent chromium. This product is not manufactured with trivalent arsenic or nonwater-soluble hexavalent chromium compounds but may contain some trivalent arsenic as a result of reactions occurring after wood treatment.

NOTICE: While the information and recommendations set forth herein are believed to be accurate as of the date hereof, producer makes no warranty with respect thereto and disclaims all liability from reliance thereon.